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SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS.

BY- KRUZAS, ANTHONY T.
MICHIGAN UNIV., ANN ARBOR

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DATA PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT WERE BASED PRIMARILY ON QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES OBTAINED THROUGH A NATIONAL CENSUS OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS. THE SURVEY WAS MADE DURING THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST 1961 TO FEBRUARY 1963. ALTHOUGH THERE WERE MORE THAN 10,000 ENTRIES IN THE PUBLISHED DIRECTORY, EXCLUSION OF CANADIAN LIBRARIES AND DELETION OF A NUMBER OF QUESTIONABLE ENTRIES REDUCED THE TOTAL TO 8,533. THROUGH A SERIES OF 23 TABLES, LIBRARY DATA ARE PRESENTED IN TERMS OF NUMBER, INSTITUTIONAL SETTING, MAIN SUBJECT INTEREST, SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF STAFF, VOLUME HOLDINGS, PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, DATES OF ESTABLISHMENT, AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION BY STATE AND METROPOLITAN CENTER. THE FIVE MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL CATEGORIES ARE--(1) COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, (2) COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL FIRMS, (3) GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, (4) PUBLIC LIBRARIES, AND (5) OTHER ORGANIZATIONS. (JC)

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SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS

A statistical report on special library resources in the United States

Cooperative Research Project No. S-078

Anthony T. Kruzas
Associate Professor of Library Science
Department of Library Science

The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

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INTRODUCTION

Data presented in this report is based primarily on questionnaire responses obtained in connection with a national census of special libraries and information centers conducted during the period August 1961 to February 1963. The resulting publication appeared in May 1963.[1] Some non-respondents were contacted directly by telephone. Reliable secondary sources of recent issue were used in a limited way to obtain fuller information on major installations.

Although there were more than 10,000 entries in the published directory, exclusion of Canadian libraries and deletion of a number of doubtful entries have reduced the total to 8,533. The 8,533 figure represents the universe in this report. It does not presume to include all specialized library facilities in the United States. It will also be noted that figures for all types of data are not given for every library since responses were not always complete. However, sufficient data in all categories was available to provide reliable evidence of distributions and trends. Number of libraries reporting is given for all tables.

The special libraries population of the United States is analysed in the following tables in terms of number, institutional setting, main subject interest, size and composition of staff, volume holdings, periodical

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1. Kruzas, Anthony T., ed. Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers. Detroit, Gale Research Company, 1963.

subscriptions, dates of establishment and geographical distributions by state and metropolitan center.

Special libraries have two major distinctions that differentiate them from other libraries. One is substantive and the other functional. Substantively, a special library is a special collection (usually limited by subject or form); functionally, it is an activity with a set of rules and objectives established by the type of organization within which it operates. Therefore, as the first step in this study, the reporting libraries were classified according to their organizational affiliation and major subject interest.

The five major organizational categories are as follows:

Group I - Colleges and universities. These are libraries of educational institutions, including branches, divisions or departments which concentrate on one specialized field such as business, chemistry, art and music. Included also are libraries of professional schools (law, medicine, theology) whether functioning as independent colleges or as units within larger universities. Also in this category are library facilities for research bureaus and institutes affiliated with universities and colleges.

Group II - Commercial and industrial firms. These are company supported library facilities which function within the framework of a business operating to produce goods, services or ideas for profit. Included are libraries and information departments in advertising agencies, banks and investment companies, public utilities, manufacturing, processing and distributing companies, insurance firms, merchandising firms, newspaper and publishing companies, and engineering, legal and commercial consulting firms.

Group III - Government agencies. Includes libraries serving city departments, bureaus and boards; state and legislative reference libraries and those serving departments and divisions of state governments, but not including those in state universities, hospitals or museums; and libraries serving federal agencies, departments, bureaus, schools and hospitals of the armed services, and all divisions of the Library of Congress. Includes also library facilities for county, regional and international bodies.

Group IV - Public libraries. Branches, divisions and departments which concentrate on special subject areas such as technology, business and economics, or local history. Includes privately endowed libraries, subscription libraries and mercantile libraries.

Group V - Other organizations. Libraries serving non-profit organizations, associations and institutions. Includes scientific, technical and learned societies; civic, social and religious organizations; historical societies; bar associations; museums and hospitals; business and trade associations; and significant private collections available for research use.

The second major distribution is based on subject or form of collection. Classification within this group is pragmatic rather than philosophical. Subjects selected are neither mutually exclusive nor hierarchically logical. They do, however, reflect the categories and groupings used and accepted by the libraries themselves. Some of the subjects chosen are not true subjects but special forms (audio-visual; geography-map) or specialized functions (publishing). Some libraries reported more than a single subject of major interest (art and music, business and technology; pharmacy and medicine). These are entered under both subjects with appropriate adjustments made in final tallies. The two-way distributions by

type of organization and subject field in absolute and relative terms can be found in Tables 1 and 2 and these tables should be consulted for a complete list of subject types and their distributions within the five major organizational groups.

Tables 3 to 23 show detailed distributions of selected variables by organization type, subject, or both. Distributions by dates of founding are given in Tables 3, 4 and 5; geographical location is the basis of groupings in Tables 6, 7, 8 and 9; distributions of organization subgroups are given in Tables 10, 11 and 12; size of collections are shown in Tables 13, 14 and 22; number of periodical subscriptions in Tables 15, 16 and 23; and various characteristics of professional and non-professional staff are shown in Tables 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Classification of libraries by type of organization and subject class was made by the investigator. All other data presented is based on respondents interpretation of items on the original questionnaire. Metropolitan centers used are based on standard metropolitan areas as defined by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. Dates of founding are mainly those given on completed questionnaires and supplemented by information in the investigator's own files. Distinctions between professional and non-professional staff are based on decisions made by respondents. Part-time staff is included and counted in terms of full-time equivalents.

Volume count generally represents the number of books, bound periodical volumes and other material fully cataloged and ready for use. Subscription totals include journals and other serials but not newspapers.

HIGHLIGHTS

Institutional distribution

Data on more than 8,500 special libraries and information centers in the United States is analysed in the following tables. Of this total, 25 percent were company libraries, 26 percent departmental, divisional and professional libraries in colleges and universities, 14 percent governmental libraries, 5 percent special branch and subject divisions in large public library systems and 30 percent were libraries in other non-profit associations, organizations, societies and institutions.

Company libraries

Over 60 percent of company libraries were in manufacturing and processing industries, 10 percent in newspaper and publishing firms, and less than 5 percent in each of the remaining categories, such as insurance, advertising and banking. Most of the company libraries (57 percent) were concerned with some area of science and technology.

Government libraries

Nearly 70 percent of the reported specialized facilities in government agencies were on the federal level. About 25 percent were operating on the state level. Over 20 percent of the federal libraries were in the Baltimore--District of Columbia area.

Subject distribution

Of all reporting libraries, over 40 percent were primarily concerned with scientific, technical or medical subjects. The largest proportion of this subject group were company libraries (57 percent), but the ratio was almost as high among government agency libraries (45 percent).

Location of libraries

The geographic concentration of all libraries was heaviest in the Northeast section of the country. Nearly 18 percent of the total were in New York State. Almost as many (16 percent) were within 50 miles of New York City. The same state and metropolitan area had the lion's share of company libraries: nearly 25 percent within the state and 26 percent in the New York metropolitan district.

New libraries

The available data provides strong evidence of continuing expansion of informational facilities in all groups, with the highest rate in business and industry, and the federal government. Of all facilities in existence in 1962, over 50 percent were founded after 1940 and over 30 percent after 1950. Fully 68 percent of company libraries reporting in 1962 were established after 1940, 44 percent after 1950. The rate of growth in government libraries was nearly as great: 64 percent founded after 1940, 34 percent after 1950. There was a comparably spectacular growth in the combined science-technology-medicine group. Of the total of 2,119 libraries in this group reporting founding dates, 1,363 or 64 percent were started after 1940 and 39 percent between 1950 and 1962.

Size of collections

About 57 percent of libraries reporting volume holdings had fewer than 10,000 volumes. This characteristic was especially true of company libraries. In this group, 80 percent held fewer than 10,000 volumes. Nearly 74 percent of all libraries, and 94 percent of company libraries, held less than 20,000 volumes. Of the 12 libraries reporting holdings of over 1,000,000 seven were governmental facilities.

Current subscriptions

Seventy six percent of reporting libraries subscribed or received on exchange ~~more~~ fewer than 300 titles. Fifty two percent reported fewer than 200 subscriptions. Twenty libraries reported receiving more than 4,000 titles by gift, exchange or subscription.

Staff size and composition

The ratio of total professionals to non-professionals in reporting libraries was approximately four to six. This was true within all institutional categories except in the government group where total staff reported comprised 55 percent professional and 45 percent non-professional. Total staff size averaged 5.3 for all libraries, but 10.1 for government libraries and 7.5 for public library special departments. Average size of professional staff was 2.2 for all libraries, 4.1 for government and public libraries, and 1.6 in company libraries. Over 60 percent of the libraries had either no professionals or only one professional employed. A little over 17 percent of company libraries had no professional staff members and 52 percent reported one. Over 10 percent of all libraries reported professional complements of five or more. Nearly 40 percent of the reporting libraries had a male head and 60 percent had female chief librarians or supervisors. In the college and university group about 45 percent were male and 55 percent female.

Libraries of colleges and universities

The 50 largest college and university library systems reported a total of 897 specialized libraries for an average of 18 per institution. The 163 institutions of higher learning with enrollments of over 5,000 reported 1,351 libraries, or an average of 8.3. The largest universities showed the largest number of diversified library facilities. Harvard and Yale reported 51 each, the University of Michigan 41, the University of Illinois and University of California, Berkeley, listed 35 each. There was a total number of 811 colleges and universities reporting 2,202 libraries for an average of 2.7 each.

Public libraries

Public library systems serving the 50 largest population centers in the United States maintained 287 specialized divisions or an average of 5.5 each. The total number of public libraries in the survey (105) reported 464 special units for an average of 4.4 each.

Industrial libraries

The country's 30 largest industrial firms taken from the 1963 list published by Fortune Magazine supported a total of 310 special libraries for an average of 10 each. General Electric Company had 47, the largest number for any one organization.

Table 1 - NUMBER OF LIBRARIES BY SUBJECT AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

MAIN SUBJECT	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
Agriculture	54	6	11	0	19	90
Area-ethnic	47	2	25	4	66	144
Art	111	7	4	45	93	260
Audio-vis.	7	3	2	16	4	32
Business-fin.	82	390	51	67	98	688
Education	195	2	14	14	26	251
Geography-map	29	6	15	5	7	62
History	75	10	87	57	407	636
Humanities	47	0	0	26	4	77
Law	139	197	189	1	424	950
Medicine	196	22	265	4	552	1039
Music	100	1	4	39	13	157
Picture	1	32	12	5	15	65
Publishing	0	176	0	0	4	180
Religion-theol.	289	1	0	10	187	487
Science-tech.	590	1275	308	76	251	2500
Social sciences	130	7	72	37	140	386
Theatre	17	1	0	1	11	30
Transportation	7	12	5	0	16	40
Military	2	1	45	0	1	49
General-misc.	140	70	130	57	238	635
TOTAL	2258	2221	1239	464	2576	8758
Number of libraries reporting two subjects	56	58	18	77	16	225
LIBRARIES REPRESENTED	2202	2163	1221	387	2560	8533
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	25.8	25.3	14.3	4.6	30.0	100.0

Table 2 - PERCENTAGE OF LIBRARIES BY SUBJECT AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

MAIN SUBJECT	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
Agriculture	2.4	.3	.9	.0	.7	1.0
Area-ethnic	2.1	.1	2.0	.9	2.6	1.6
Art	4.9	.3	.3	9.7	3.6	3.0
Audio-vis.	.3	.1	.2	3.4	.2	.4
Business-fin.	3.6	17.7	4.1	14.3	3.8	7.9
Education	8.6	.1	1.1	3.0	1.0	2.9
Geography-map	1.3	.3	1.2	1.1	.3	.7
History	3.3	.5	7.0	12.3	15.8	7.3
Humanities	2.1	.0	.0	5.6	.2	.9
Law	6.2	8.9	15.3	.2	16.5	10.8
Medicine	8.7	1.0	21.4	.9	21.4	11.8
Music	4.4	.0	.3	8.4	.5	1.8
Picture	.0	1.4	1.0	1.1	.6	.7
Publishing	.0	7.9	.0	.0	.2	2.1
Religion-theol.	12.8	.0	.0	2.2	7.3	5.6
Science-tech.	26.1	57.4	24.9	16.4	9.7	28.4
Social sciences	5.8	.3	5.8	8.0	5.4	4.4
Theatre	.8	.0	.0	.2	.4	.3
Transportation	.3	.5	.4	.0	.6	.5
Military	.1	.0	3.6	.0	.0	.6
General-misc.	6.2	3.2	10.5	12.3	9.2	7.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3 - NUMBER OF LIBRARIES BY FOUNDING DATE AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

DATES	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public libra.y depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
To 1850	55	3	33	6	62	159
1850-1859	26	3	12	4	27	72
1860-1869	29	1	7	2	25	64
1870-1879	43	10	10	0	31	94
1880-1889	50	11	7	8	53	129
1890-1899	61	10	15	11	77	174
1900-1909	92	35	29	11	68	235
1910-1919	94	69	29	23	99	314
1920-1929	134	113	41	27	167	482
1930-1939	137	169	71	18	187	582
1940-1949	202	318	210	32	215	977
1950-1959	240	493	205	37	251	1226
1960-1962	52	89	30	10	42	223
TOTAL	1215	1324	699	189	1304	4731

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIBRARIES REPORTING DATES: 4731

Table 4 - PERCENTAGE OF LIBRARIES BY FOUNDING DATE AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

DATES	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
To 1850	4.5	.2	4.7	3.2	4.8	3.4
1850-1859	2.1	.2	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.5
1860-1869	2.4	.1	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.4
1870-1879	3.5	.8	1.4	.0	2.4	2.0
1880-1889	4.1	.8	1.0	4.2	4.1	2.7
1890-1899	5.0	.8	2.1	5.8	5.9	3.7
1900-1909	7.6	2.6	4.1	5.8	5.2	5.0
1910-1919	7.7	5.2	4.1	12.2	7.6	6.6
1920-1929	11.0	8.5	5.9	14.3	12.8	10.2
1930-1939	11.3	12.8	10.2	9.5	14.3	12.3
1940-1949	16.6	24.1	30.1	16.9	16.5	20.7
1950-1959	19.9	37.2	29.4	19.6	19.2	25.8
1960-1962	4.3	6.7	4.3	5.3	3.2	4.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5 - NUMBER OF LIBRARIES BY FOUNDING DATE AND SUBJECT

SUBJECT	Up to 1850	1850-1859	1860-1869	1870-1879	1880-1889	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1962	TOTAL
Agriculture			1	1	2	3	5	7	6	2	3	7	1	38
Area-ethnic	2	1		1	1	6	5	2	13	3	24	17	1	76
Art	4	2		7	3	5	11	11	27	23	17	24	9	143
Business-fin.	2		1	7	2	5	25	36	56	72	95	116	24	441
Education	3	3	11	10	8	7	10	4	13	17	8	20	3	117
Geography-map	1	1				3	2	1	5	4	12	6	3	38
History	31	15	16	10	25	26	26	21	47	45	47	70	9	388
Humanities					2	1	1	3	2	2	3	11	1	26
Law	26	17	13	19	13	29	40	34	35	23	28	18	4	299
Medicine	18	8	3	10	12	25	22	45	61	80	177	136	14	611
Music	1		1		2		6	3	10	8	20	15	3	69
Publishing	1	1		1	3	4	7	12	18	18	14	15		94
Religion-theol.	35	15	14	9	16	13	13	20	37	43	36	62	5	318
Science-tech.	17	8	3	21	27	31	45	74	97	149	357	548	131	1,508
Social sciences	3	1	1		5	4	10	23	21	44	56	83	5	256

Table 5 (cont.) - NUMBER OF LIBRARIES BY FOUNDING DATE AND SUBJECT

SUBJECT	Up to 1850	1850-1859	1860-1869	1870-1879	1880-1889	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	TOTAL
General-misc.	21	6	2	2	12	16	19	27	50	60	100	113	23	451
SUB-TOTALS	165	78	66	98	133	178	247	323	498	593	997	1,261	236	4,873
Double entries	6	6	2	4	4	4	12	9	16	11	20	35	13	142
TOTAL	159	72	64	94	129	174	235	314	482	582	977	1,226	223	4,731

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIBRARIES REPORTING DATES: 4,731

Table 6 - NUMBER OF LIBRARIES BY STATE AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

STATE	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organizations	TOTAL
Alabama	23	7	22	5	15	72
Alaska	1	0	12	0	1	14
Arizona	18	10	11	0	22	61
Arkansas	14	2	6	1	2	25
California	193	211	101	41	175	721
Colorado	28	18	25	13	24	108
Connecticut	80	48	11	5	55	199
Delaware	3	20	5	1	13	42
Florida	33	23	25	8	37	126
Georgia	34	7	22	1	13	77
Hawaii	11	3	8	0	11	33
Idaho	10	2	5	0	2	19
Illinois	135	172	33	11	163	514
Indiana	77	40	14	13	43	187
Iowa	20	5	12	2	16	55
Kansas	28	6	10	1	20	65
Kentucky	37	10	11	2	11	71
Louisiana	25	10	15	4	13	67
Maine	5	4	3	0	23	35
Maryland	38	23	40	12	29	142
Massachusetts	133	109	33	18	152	445
Michigan	97	79	17	19	58	270
Minnesota	43	46	12	11	45	157
Mississippi	9	2	15	1	9	36
Missouri	59	41	27	13	62	202

Table 6 (cont.) - NUMBER OF LIBRARIES BY STATE AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

STATE	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
Montana	4	1	9	0	7	21
Nebraska	20	5	7	1	10	43
Nevada	3	1	5	0	7	16
New Hampshire	11	2	6	1	8	28
New Jersey	50	141	20	8	72	291
New Mexico	3	2	17	0	8	30
New York	222	539	118	68	565	1512
North Carolina	49	19	18	1	27	114
North Dakota	10	0	2	0	6	18
Ohio	114	124	30	35	188	491
Oklahoma	41	15	11	2	19	88
Oregon	20	7	14	7	15	63
Pennsylvania	135	180	44	24	229	612
Rhode Island	8	4	9	2	15	38
South Carolina	12	4	9	2	9	36
South Dakota	14	0	7	0	3	24
Tennessee	29	12	22	4	12	79
Texas	83	70	56	22	44	275
Utah	22	22	13	0	20	77
Vermont	4	3	5	0	6	18
Virginia	36	30	31	3	30	130
Washington	36	22	32	9	27	126
West Virginia	11	10	10	0	5	36
Wisconsin	43	26	13	5	32	119
Wyoming	4	1	6	0	2	13

Table 6 (cont.) - NUMBER OF LIBRARIES BY STATE AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

STATE	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
U.S. Possessions	12	0	10	0	2	24
Washington, D.C.	52	25	202	11	178	468
TOTAL	2,202	2,163	1,221	387	2,560	8,533

Table 7 - PERCENTAGE OF LIBRARIES BY STATE AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

STATE	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
Alabama	1.0	.3	1.8	1.3	.6	.8
Alaska	.1	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.2
Arizona	.8	.5	.9	.0	.9	.7
Arkansas	.6	.1	.5	.3	.1	.3
California	8.8	9.7	8.4	10.6	6.8	8.5
Colorado	1.3	.8	2.0	3.4	.9	1.3
Connecticut	3.6	2.2	.9	1.3	2.1	2.3
Delaware	.1	.9	.4	.3	.5	.5
Florida	1.5	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5
Georgia	1.5	.3	1.8	.3	.5	.9
Hawaii	.5	.1	.7	.0	.4	.4
Idaho	.5	.1	.4	.0	.1	.2
Illinois	6.1	8.0	2.7	2.8	6.4	6.0
Indiana	3.5	1.8	1.1	3.4	1.7	2.2
Iowa	.9	.2	1.0	.5	.6	.6
Kansas	1.3	.3	.8	.3	.8	.8
Kentucky	1.7	.5	.9	.5	.4	.8
Louisiana	1.1	.5	1.2	1.0	.5	.8
Maine	.2	.2	.2	.0	.9	.4
Maryland	1.7	1.1	3.3	3.1	1.1	1.7
Massachusetts	6.0	5.0	2.7	4.7	5.9	5.2
Michigan	4.4	3.7	1.4	4.9	2.3	3.2
Minnesota	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.8	1.8	1.8
Mississippi	.4	.1	1.2	.3	.4	.4
Missouri	2.7	1.9	2.2	3.4	2.4	2.4

Table 7 (cont.) - PERCENTAGE OF LIBRARIES BY STATE AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

STATE	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
Montana	.2	.1	.7	.0	.3	.2
Nebraska	.9	.2	.6	.3	.4	.5
Nevada	.1	.1	.4	.0	.3	.2
New Hampshire	.5	.1	.5	.3	.3	.3
New Jersey	2.3	6.5	1.6	2.1	2.8	3.4
New Mexico	.1	.1	1.4	.0	.3	.4
New York	10.2	24.8	9.8	17.5	22.0	17.8
North Carolina	2.2	.9	1.5	.3	1.1	1.3
North Dakota	.5	.0	.2	.0	.2	.2
Ohio	5.2	5.7	2.5	9.0	7.3	5.8
Oklahoma	1.9	.7	.9	.5	.7	1.0
Oregon	.9	.3	1.1	1.8	.6	.7
Pennsylvania	6.1	8.3	3.6	6.1	8.9	7.2
Rhode Island	.4	.2	.7	.5	.6	.4
South Carolina	.5	.2	.7	.5	.4	.4
South Dakota	.6	.0	.6	.0	.1	.3
Tennessee	1.3	.6	1.8	1.0	.5	.9
Texas	3.8	3.2	4.6	5.6	1.7	3.2
Utah	1.0	1.0	1.1	.0	.8	.9
Vermont	.2	.1	.4	.0	.2	.2
Virginia	1.6	1.4	2.5	.8	1.2	1.5
Washington	1.6	1.0	2.6	2.3	1.1	1.5
West Virginia	.5	.5	.8	.0	.2	.4
Wisconsin	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Wyoming	.2	.1	.5	.0	.1	.2

Table 7 (cont.) - PERCENTAGE OF LIBRARIES BY STATE AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

STATE	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
U.S. Possessions	.5	.0	.8	.0	.1	.3
Washington, D.C.	2.4	1.2	16.5	2.8	7.0	5.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8 - NUMBER OF LIBRARIES BY METROPOLITAN AREA AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

METROPOLITAN AREA	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
New York	136	567	82	61	518	1,364
Baltimore and D.C.	88	50	247	23	201	609
Chicago	88	155	20	10	143	416
Philadelphia	78	124	26	20	126	374
Boston	118	88	27	12	98	343
Los Angeles	74	124	20	19	57	294
San Francisco	86	53	37	11	53	240
Detroit	20	52	7	14	35	128
Other	1,514	950	755	217	1,329	4,765
TOTAL	2,202	2,163	1,221	387	2,560	8,533

Table 9 - PERCENTAGE OF LIBRARIES BY METROPOLITAN AREA AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

CITY	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
New York	6.1	26.2	6.7	15.8	20.2	16.0
Baltimore and D.C.	4.0	2.3	20.2	5.9	7.9	7.1
Chicago	4.0	7.2	1.6	2.6	5.6	4.9
Philadelphia	3.5	5.7	2.3	5.2	4.9	4.5
Boston	5.4	4.1	2.2	3.1	3.8	4.0
Los Angeles	3.4	5.7	1.6	4.9	2.2	3.4
San Francisco	3.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.8
Detroit	.9	2.4	.6	3.6	1.4	1.5
Other	68.8	43.9	61.8	56.0	51.9	55.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10 - DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANY LIBRARIES BY TYPE OF BUSINESS

TYPE OF BUSINESS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Advertising agencies	67	3.1
Banks	75	3.5
Commercial services	101	4.7
Insurance companies	69	3.2
Law firms	108	5.0
Manufacturing companies	1,306	60.4
Merchandising firms	5	.2
Public utilities	89	4.1
Publishing firms and newspapers	219	10.1
Technical services	98	4.5
Other	26	1.2
TOTAL	2,163	100.0

Table 11 - DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARIES BY GOVERNMENTAL LEVEL

GOVERNMENT UNIT	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
County	5	.4
Federal	848	69.5
Foreign	25	2.0
International	8	.7
Municipal	36	2.9
Regional	7	.6
State	291	23.8
Territory	1	.1
TOTAL	1,221	100.0

Table 12 - DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARIES IN GROUP V BY FIELD OF INTEREST

	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1. Trade, business, and commercial organizations	221	8.5
2. Agricultural organizations and commodity exchanges (Includes cooperatives, rural affairs)	37	1.4
3. Government, public administration, military, and legal organizations	457	17.8
4. Scientific, engineering, and technical societies (Includes architecture)	164	6.4
5. Educational and cultural organizations (Includes art, music, theatre, history, education)	585	22.8
6. Social welfare organizations (Includes recreation, safety, vocations, family relations)	71	2.7
7. Health and medical organizations (Includes mental health, blind, deaf, psychiatry, pharmacy, hospitals)	593	23.2
8. Public affairs organizations (Includes politics, economics, foreign affairs)	44	2.1
9. Fraternal, foreign interest, nationality, and ethnic organizations	73	2.8
10. Religious organizations	216	8.4
11. Horticultural organizations (Includes garden clubs)	25	1.0
12. Veterans, hereditary, and patriotic organizations	7	.3
13. Hobby and avocational organizations	27	1.1
14. Athletic and sports organizations	11	.4
15. Miscellaneous and general organizations	8	.3
16. Labor unions	13	.5
17. Chambers of commerce	7	.3
18. Greek letter societies	1	.0
TOTAL	2560	100.0

Table 13 - NUMERICAL SIZE OF HOLDINGS (NO. OF VOLUMES) BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

NUMBER OF VOLUMES	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organizations	TOTAL
Up to 999	69	271	37	6	280	663
1,000-1,999	65	225	86	6	236	618
2,000-2,999	56	177	76	7	184	500
3,000-3,999	60	138	74	5	156	433
4,000-4,999	57	93	39	1	87	277
5,000-5,999	71	116	47	6	121	361
6,000-6,999	60	100	29	2	90	281
7,000-7,999	53	61	24	8	82	228
8,000-8,999	43	63	25	4	65	200
9,000-9,999	41	52	21	5	41	160
10,000-19,999	314	233	166	54	273	1,040
20,000-29,999	188	61	51	28	85	413
30,000-39,999	132	19	36	19	44	250
40,000-49,999	108	8	25	15	35	191
50,000-59,999	90	3	27	9	19	148
60,000-69,999	74	2	15	15	18	124
70,000-79,999	54	1	13	7	13	88
80.000-89,999	29	0	13	8	6	56
90,000-99,999	23	0	9	2	4	38
100,000-199,999	119	1	46	35	37	238
200,000-299,999	34	0	8	6	10	58
300,000-399,999	6	0	8	4	8	26
400,000-499,999	4	0	6	3	2	15
500,000-999,999	3	0	14	1	5	23
1,000,000 and over	0	0	7	4	1	12
TOTAL	1,753	1,624	902	260	1,902	6,441

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIBRARIES REPORTING VOLUME COUNT: 6,441

Table 14 - PERCENTAGE SIZE OF HOLDINGS BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

NUMBER OF VOLUMES	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organizations	TOTAL
Up to 999	3.9	16.7	4.1	2.3	14.7	10.2
1,000-1,999	3.7	13.8	9.5	2.3	12.4	9.6
2,000-2,999	3.2	10.8	8.4	2.7	9.7	7.8
3,000-3,999	3.4	8.5	8.2	1.9	8.2	6.7
4,000-4,999	3.3	5.7	4.2	.4	4.6	4.3
5,000-5,999	4.1	7.1	5.2	2.3	6.4	5.6
6,000-6,999	3.4	6.2	3.2	.8	4.7	4.4
7,000-7,999	3.0	3.8	2.7	3.1	4.3	3.5
8,000-8,999	2.5	3.9	2.8	1.5	3.4	3.1
9,000-9,999	2.3	3.2	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.5
10,000-19,999	17.9	14.3	18.4	20.7	14.4	16.1
20,000-29,999	10.8	3.8	5.7	10.7	4.5	6.4
30,000-39,999	7.5	1.2	4.0	7.3	2.3	3.9
40,000-49,999	6.2	.5	2.8	5.8	1.8	3.0
50,000-59,999	5.1	.2	3.0	3.5	1.0	2.3
60,000-69,999	4.2	.1	1.7	5.8	.9	1.9
70,000-79,999	3.1	.1	1.4	2.7	.7	1.4
80,000-89,999	1.7	.0	1.4	3.1	.3	.9
90,000-99,999	1.3	.0	1.0	.8	.2	.6
100,000-199,999	6.8	.1	5.1	13.5	1.9	3.7
200,000-299,999	1.9	.0	.9	2.3	.5	.9
300,000-399,999	.3	.0	.9	1.5	.4	.4
400,000-499,999	.2	.0	.7	1.2	.1	.2
500,000-999,999	.2	.0	1.6	.4	.3	.4
1,000,000 and over	.0	.0	.8	1.5	.1	.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 15 - NUMBER OF PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTIONS BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
0-49	199	195	118	36	483	1,031
50-99	226	251	137	39	241	894
100-199	321	397	188	51	238	1,195
200-299	206	208	70	29	80	593
300-399	139	121	39	13	33	345
400-499	92	66	28	8	26	220
500-599	60	39	25	10	20	154
600-699	29	26	20	6	5	86
700-799	34	10	2	5	4	55
800-899	32	15	13	1	10	71
900-999	20	7	4	1	4	36
1,000-1,499	64	7	12	7	7	97
1,500-1,999	23	6	5	3	6	43
2,000-2,999	20	2	15	2	5	44
3,000-3,999	9	0	2	1	4	16
4,000-4,999	3	0	0	2	2	7
5,000-9,999	1	0	4	1	1	7
10,000 and over	2	0	3	1	0	6
TOTAL	1,480	1,350	685	216	1,169	4,900

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIBRARIES REPORTING NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS: 4,900

Table 16 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTION BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
0-49	13.3	14.5	17.3	16.6	41.4	21.1
50-99	15.2	18.7	20.0	18.1	20.7	18.3
100-199	21.7	29.4	27.4	23.6	20.4	24.5
200-299	13.9	15.4	10.2	13.4	6.8	12.1
300-399	9.4	9.0	5.7	6.0	2.8	7.0
400-499	6.2	4.9	4.1	3.7	2.2	4.5
500-599	4.1	2.9	3.6	4.6	1.7	3.1
600-699	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.8	.4	1.8
700-799	2.3	.7	.3	2.3	.3	1.1
800-899	2.2	1.1	1.9	.5	.9	1.4
900-999	1.4	.5	.6	.5	.3	.7
1,000-1,499	4.3	.5	1.8	3.2	.6	2.0
1,500-1,999	1.6	.4	.7	1.4	.5	.9
2,000-2,999	1.4	.1	2.2	.9	.4	.9
3,000-3,999	.6	.0	.3	.5	.3	.3
4,000-4,999	.2	.0	.0	.9	.2	.1
5,000-9,999	.1	.0	.6	.5	.1	.1
10,000 and over	.1	.0	.4	.5	.0	.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 17 - COMPOSITION OF STAFF BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
No. of librar-ies reporting	1,588	1,477	831	290	1,325	5,511
Percentage of total	28.8	26.8	15.1	5.3	24.0	100.0
Total profes-sional staff	3,353	2,461	3,390	1,187	1,821	12,212
Percentage of total	27.5	20.2	27.8	9.7	14.8	100.0
Total non-profes-sional staff	4,844	3,813	4,980	995	2,278	16,910
Percentage of total	28.6	22.5	29.4	5.9	13.6	100.0
Total staff	8,197	6,274	8,370	2,182	4,099	29,122
Percentage of total	28.1	21.5	28.7	7.5	14.2	100.0
Percentage professional	40.9	39.2	40.5	54.4	44.4	41.9
Percentage non-professional	59.1	60.8	59.5	45.6	55.6	58.1
Male head librarian No. of librar-ies reporting	706	518	297	86	473	2,080
Percentage	45.8	35.8	37.0	31.3	36.8	38.9
Female head librarian No. of librar-ies reporting	834	928	506	189	813	3,270
Percentage	54.2	64.2	63.0	68.7	63.2	61.1

Table 18 - AVERAGE SIZE OF STAFF BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organizations	TOTAL
No. of libraries reporting	1,588	1,477	831	290	1,325	5,511
Total professional staff	3,353	2,461	3,390	1,187	1,821	12,212
Average size of professional staff	2.1	1.6	4.1	4.1	1.4	2.2
No. of libraries reporting	1,588	1,477	831	290	1,325	5,511
Total non-professional staff	4,844	3,813	4,980	995	2,278	16,910
Average size of non-professional staff	3.1	2.6	6.0	3.4	1.7	3.1
No. of libraries reporting	1,588	1,477	831	290	1,325	5,511
Total staff	8,197	6,274	8,370	2,182	4,099	29,122
Average total staff	5.2	4.2	10.1	7.5	3.1	5.3

Table 19 - NUMBER OF PROFESSIONALS PER LIBRARY

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF PROFESSIONALS 0	1	2	3	4	5 or more	TOTAL
College and university							
Number of libraries	201	736	254	131	85	181	1,588
Percentage of total	12.7	46.3	16.0	8.2	5.4	11.4	100.0
Company							
Number of libraries	261	768	221	87	42	98	1,477
Percentage of total	17.7	52.0	15.0	5.9	2.8	6.6	100.0
Government							
Number of libraries	73	340	142	80	44	152	831
Percentage of total	8.8	40.9	17.1	9.6	5.3	18.3	100.0
Public library							
Number of libraries	5	36	58	48	42	101	290
Percentage of total	1.7	12.4	20.0	16.6	14.5	34.8	100.0
Other							
Number of libraries	302	702	168	71	29	53	1,325
Percentage of total	22.8	53.0	12.6	5.4	2.2	4.0	100.0
TOTAL NUMBER	842	2,582	843	417	242	585	5,511
PERCENTAGE	15.3	46.8	15.3	7.6	4.4	10.6	100.0

Table 20 - NUMBER OF NON-PROFESSIONALS PER LIBRARY

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF NON-PROFESSIONALS 0	1	2	3	4	5 or more	TOTAL
College and university							
Number of libraries	215	433	307	202	117	314	1,588
Percentage of total	13.5	27.3	19.3	12.7	7.4	19.8	100.0
Company							
Number of libraries	283	485	279	132	79	219	1,477
Percentage of total	19.2	32.8	18.9	8.9	5.3	14.9	100.0
Government							
Number of libraries	204	200	105	84	51	187	831
Percentage of total	24.5	24.1	12.6	10.1	6.2	22.5	100.0
Public library							
Number of libraries	35	64	63	39	21	68	290
Percentage of total	12.1	22.1	21.7	13.5	7.2	23.4	100.0
Other							
Number of libraries	420	453	208	91	44	109	1,325
Percentage of total	31.7	34.2	15.7	6.9	3.3	8.2	100.0
TOTAL NUMBER	1,157	1,635	962	548	312	897	5,511
PERCENTAGE	21.0	29.7	17.5	9.9	5.7	16.2	100.0

Table 21 - DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY SUBJECT INTEREST OF LIBRARY

SUBJECT	Number of libraries reporting	Total no. of professionals	Total no. of non-professionals	Male Head Librarian	Female Head Librarian
Agriculture	52	214	356	25	27
Area-ethnic	74	156	150	39	32
Art	194	429	420	56	128
Business-fin.	443	818	1,022	94	342
Education	159	676	586	61	94
Geography-map	41	175	200	24	16
History	370	1,262	2,092	192	166
Humanities	42	120	112	17	24
Law	446	750	1,121	241	183
Medicine	748	1,285	1,475	102	630
Music	113	213	267	51	57
Publishing	129	243	534	51	75
Religion-theol.	380	619	949	240	137
Science-tech.	1,748	3,608	5,234	664	1,027
Social sciences	261	723	753	90	164
All other	489	1,673	2,338	197	278
TOTAL	5,689	12,964	17,609	2,144	3,380
NO. OF LIBRARIES AND STAFF REPORTED TWICE BY LIBRARIES WITH TWO SUBJECTS	178	752	699	64	110
LIBRARIES AND STAFF REPRESENTED	5,511	12,212	16,910	2,080	3,270

Table 22 - NUMBER OF VOLUMES BY METROPOLITAN AREA AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

METROPOLITAN AREA	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
New York						
No. of libraries reporting	111	450	67	47	391	1,066
Total no. of volumes	5,788,356	7,075,822	1,327,270	5,319,961	6,961,017	26,472,426
Average no. per library	52,147	15,724	19,810	113,190	17,803	24,833
Baltimore and D.C.						
No. of libraries reporting	48	35	164	19	131	397
Total no. of volumes	1,500,068	319,678	21,089,716	1,161,540	1,717,107	25,788,109
Average no. per library	31,251	9,133	128,595	61,133	13,107	64,957
Chicago						
No. of libraries reporting	70	102	16	10	102	300
Total number of volumes	3,332,275	707,829	346,219	2,053,321	3,482,763	9,922,407
Average no. per library	47,603	6,939	21,638	205,332	34,144	33,074
Philadelphia						
No. of libraries reporting	70	109	19	7	102	307
Total no. of volumes	2,303,813	681,311	717,704	465,308	2,437,505	6,605,641
Average no. per library	32,911	6,250	37,773	66,472	23,897	21,516
Boston						
No. of libraries reporting	110	74	21	11	82	298
Total no. of volumes	5,942,770	342,654	1,212,775	1,412,205	2,397,003	11,307,407
Average no. per library	54,025	4,630	57,751	128,382	29,231	37,944
Los Angeles						
No. of libraries reporting	69	101	11	12	41	234
Total no. of volumes	1,901,119	718,181	87,369	1,353,083	913,837	4,973,589
Average no. per library	27,552	7,110	7,942	112,756	22,288	21,254

Table 22 (cont.) - NUMBER OF VOLUMES BY METROPOLITAN AREA AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

METROPOLITAN AREA	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
San Francisco						
No. of libraries reporting	69	42	26	4	40	181
Total no. of volumes	3,173,006	295,497	674,222	208,265	648,655	4,999,645
Average no. per library	45,985	7,035	25,931	52,066	16,216	27,622
Detroit						
No. of libraries reporting	15	34	3	12	24	88
Total no. of volumes	727,086	200,366	36,030	710,946	291,321	1,965,749
Average no. per library	48,472	5,893	12,010	59,245	12,138	22,338
Other						
No. of libraries reporting	1,224	687	575	133	978	3,597
Total no. of volumes	44,351,176	4,007,735	23,188,308	5,380,044	12,730,470	89,657,733
Average no. per library	36,234	5,833	40,327	40,451	13,016	24,925
TOTAL						
No. of libraries reporting	1,786	1,634	902	255	1,891	6,468
Total no. of volumes	69,019,669	14,349,073	48,679,613	18,064,673	31,579,678	181,692,706
Average no. per library	38,644	8,781	53,968	70,841	16,699	28,091

Table 23 - NUMBER OF PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTIONS BY METROPOLITAN AREA AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

METROPOLITAN AREA	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organi-zations	TOTAL
New York						
No. of libraries reporting	92	310	42	34	254	732
Total no. of subscriptions	32,204	67,130	16,781	14,835	41,684	172,634
Average no. per library	350	216	399	436	164	235
Baltimore and D.C.						
No. of libraries reporting	44	30	125	13	89	301
Total no. of subscriptions	12,185	6,341	75,692	2,228	12,417	108,863
Average no. per library	276	211	605	171	139	361
Chicago						
No. of libraries reporting	46	87	14	6	65	218
Total no. of subscriptions	15,601	15,521	4,192	12,239	16,317	63,870
Average no. per library	339	178	299	2,039	251	292
Philadelphia						
No. of libraries reporting	59	99	17	11	78	264
Total no. of subscriptions	14,816	20,872	3,416	3,439	14,115	56,658
Average no. per library	251	210	200	312	181	214
Boston						
No. of libraries reporting	82	68	18	11	56	235
Total no. of subscriptions	22,729	12,045	5,115	6,701	6,399	52,989
Average no. per library	277	177	284	609	114	225
Los Angeles						
No. of libraries reporting	63	90	8	10	28	199
Total no. of subscriptions	24,863	25,025	1,430	7,672	9,325	68,315
Average no. per library	394	278	178	767	333	343

Table 23 (cont.) - NUMBER OF PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTIONS BY METROPOLITAN AREA AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

METROPOLITAN AREA	I College and univ.	II Company	III Govt. agency	IV Public library depts.	V Other organizations	TOTAL
San Francisco						
No. of libraries reporting	66	30	18	7	23	144
Total no. of subscriptions	49,134	8,378	3,873	1,880	7,699	70,964
Average no. per library	744	279	215	268	334	492
Detroit						
No. of libraries reporting	14	34	3	13	19	83
Total no. of subscriptions	5,901	6,275	245	3,722	373	18,516
Average no. per library	421	184	81	286	124	223
All other						
No. of libraries reporting	1,043	586	430	111	535	2,705
Total no. of subscriptions	383,577	120,057	123,464	36,082	73,925	737,105
Average no. per library	367	204	287	325	138	272
TOTAL						
No. of libraries reporting	1,509	1,334	675	216	1,147	4,881
Total no. of subscriptions	561,010	281,644	234,208	88,798	184,254	1,349,914
Average no. per library	371	211	346	411	160	276